

Replication data codebook

“Civil society and the African Peer Review Mechanism ‘experiment’:
Evidence from a survey of Africa-based non-governmental
organizations,” *The Africa Governance Papers* 2.3 (May 2023): 154–181.

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The replication data are from a survey of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) conducted by the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA) on “Civil Society and the African Peer Review Mechanism” between September 2013 and mid-2014. The EISA survey team leader was Grant Masterson, and the survey was funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. The replication data is provided with EISA’s permission.

The data set has been anonymized carefully to protect the confidentiality promised to participants in the EISA survey. By downloading and using the data set, you agree not to use it to try to identify specific participants (individuals or organizations). If you discover the identity of any participant inadvertently, you agree not to use the identity and to inform the depositor immediately (rod.alence@wits.ac.za).

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country

Organisation’s country

sector

Organization’s sector

Source: “Which of the following most closely describes the focus of your organisation? (Q1, recoded)”

- Governance = “Political governance,” “Public sector economic governance,” or “Private Sector Governance”;
- Development = “Socio-economic development.”

Your perspectives on governance in your country

“For each theme, please select the option which is closer to your personal view.”¹

q03 . dum

Government transparency

1 = “The government clearly explains its decisions to its citizens.”

0 = “Citizens do not get clear explanations from government about its decisions.”

q04 . dum

Access to government

0 = “NGOs cannot access the appropriate channels of government when advancing a position.”

1 = “Appropriate channels of government are accessible to NGOs when they are advancing a position.”

q05 . dum

Responsiveness of government

1 = “NGO inputs get a constructive response from the government.”

0 = “The government does not respond constructively to input from NGOs.”

q06 . dum

Influence on government policies and decisions by NGOs

0 = “Government decisions rarely reflect NGO influence.”

1 = “NGOs often influence government decisions.”

Your perspectives on NGO engagement in public governance

“For each theme, please select the option which is closer to your personal view.”

¹Response options are written in the order presented to respondents in the questionnaire. Codes reflect “positive” polarity with respect to the normative concepts measured (where possible).

q08.dum

Regulatory/legal environment for NGOs

1 = "NGOs are able to operate free of unduly restrictive laws."

0 = "Laws unduly restrict the operation of NGOs."

q09.dum

Compliance of NGOs with national legislation/regulations

0 = "Adherence to regulations governing NGO operations is routinely monitored by government."

1 = "The government does not routinely monitor adherence to regulations governing NGO operations."

q10.dum

Enforcement of NGO non-compliance with applicable regulations

0 = "NGOs who do not comply with regulations are often sanctioned by government."

1 = "The government rarely sanctions regulatory non-compliance by NGOs."

q11.dum

International financing of NGOs

0 = "Current legislation frustrates efforts to raise international financing."

1 = "NGOs' efforts to raise international financing are not frustrated by current legislation."

q12

"How easy is it to be registered as a legal entity in your country?"

- "Very easy,"
- "Easy,"
- "Difficult,"
- "Very difficult."

Your perspectives on the APRM in your country

q16

“To the best of your knowledge, when was the last APRM Country Review Mission to your country held?”

- “2004–2010” [correct answer for all countries],
- “2011–2013,”
- “Hasn’t happened yet,”
- “Don’t know.”

q17

“In general, how familiar is your NGO with the APRM process in your country?”

- “Very familiar,”
- “Somewhat familiar,”
- “Not familiar at all.”

q18.dum

Transparency of the APRM in your country

0.5 = “Information about the APRM is provided sometimes, but inconsistently.”

1 = “Information about the APRM process is provided in a clear manner to NGOs.”

0 = “NGOs do not get clear information about the APRM processes.”

q19.dum

Access to the APRM in your country

0 = “NGOs cannot easily engage or gain access to the APRM process.”

1 = “The APRM process is easily accessible to NGOs.”

q20.dum

Responsiveness of the APRM institutions

1 = “NGO inputs get a constructive response from the APRM institutions.”

0 = “APRM institutions do not respond constructively to inputs from NGOs.”

q21 . dum

Influence on the substance of APRM reports

0 = "APRM reports rarely reflect NGO inputs."

1 = "Inputs from NGOs often influence APRM reports."

q22 . dum

APRM impact on governance

0 = "The APRM process has not contributed to improving governance in my country."

1 = "Governance in my country has been directly improved by the APRM process."

q23 . dum

Public awareness of the APRM

1 = "The person on the street knows about the APRM and its aims."

0 = "The APRM and its aims are largely unknown to the person on the street."

Your perspective on NGO participation in the APRM

q28 . dum Financial resources and NGO influence

0 = "NGO influence in the APRM is dominated by well financed NGOs."

1 = "Financial resources are not a key determinant of NGO influence in the NGO."

q29 . dum NGO influence and policy positions

0 = "NGO influence in the APRM is dominated by NGOs whose policy positions are close to those of the government."

1 = "Closeness to government policy positions is not a key determinant of NGO influence in the APRM process."

Overall assessment

q41

"How satisfied are you with the quality of governance in your country?"

- “Very satisfied,”
- “Satisfied,”
- “Dissatisfied,”
- “Very satisfied.”

q42

“How satisfied are you with the role of NGOs in promoting good governance in your country?”

- “Very satisfied,”
- “Satisfied,”
- “Dissatisfied,”
- “Very satisfied.”

q43

“How satisfied are you with the APRM process in your country?”

- “Very satisfied,”
- “Satisfied,”
- “Dissatisfied,”
- “Very satisfied.”

q44 . dum

“The APRM has been operating for 10 years in Africa, and questions are being asked as to the mechanism’s relevance in promoting good and accountable governance in Africa. In your opinion, which statement is more accurate?”

1 = “The APRM remains a useful tool for Africa in promoting good governance and should continue to be supported.”

0 = “There are more important initiatives that need to be supported on the African continent, and these should be given priority over the APRM.”